FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 31.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 21.]

Summer Evening.

Yon ragged cliff looks gentler down,
The twilight dims its grisly scars;
Hushed earth awaits that second dawn—
The morning of the moon and stars.
Far, dotting clouds—unguarded flock—
At pleasure rove the pathless sky,
While brightest eyes of waters still
Look up and count them passing by.
The joyous birds, from paths of air,
Into the closed boughs have gone;
The little minstrels of the field
Alone their tireless pipes play on.
The nimble herds that take the hill,
The sober droves that crop the dell,
All beasts of toil, with creatures wild,
In universal shadow dwell.
—*John Vance Cheney in the Century.*

Macaulay.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The XV volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica, has recently appeared. Its contents are rich, varied and full of instruction. Especially to my mind, the article on Lord Macaulay, by Rev. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, the well known author of "Academic Organization," "Sister Dora," the "Life of Casaubon," a fascinating biography of Milton, and one of the most stimulating writers who has lived in our time. His style is marked by a cold and passionless tone, strangely unlike Macaulay's, but it is so replete with suggestive thoughts, that a single observation oftimes unfolds one into an almost boundless range of thought. The encyclopedia article is not designed to supersede Treadvan's Life of Macaulay—perhaps the finest biography produced since the age of Boswell, but as a concise, pointed and critical estimate of the historian, it is not excelled. The perusal of Pattison's sketch revives all our early love of its illustrious subject, who first brought history down from the clouds, and taught her to dwell with men. The brilliant antithesis, the "golden cadence" that incomparable diction, come back to memory. No one has ever done so much to stimulate and develop a love of historical study. No writer so completely capitivates the taste and the judgment of his readers. Compare him with the stately pomp of Robertson's Charles V., the unpleasant allusion and insinuation of Gibbon's Decline and Fall. Indeed, Macaulay may be said not only to have reversed the methods of writing history, but even the modes of conceiving the past. Bacon described antiquity as the "youth of the world." Under Macaulay's transforming touch, the past assumes all the clear outline of objective reality. I have often attributed his magical skill in holding up the ages that are gone, in a light in which they were unknown to themselves, to the influence of Sir Walter Scott. The key to Macaulay's method may be found in a single sentence of his essay on History "the prince of romancers prepared the way for the historian, who was to gild the past with all the halo of romance. The era of conventionalism in literature died out with the close of Dr. Johnson's dictatorship; the romantic revival was heralded by the preluding notes of Burns and Cowper. The mediæval age was lived over. Poetry no longer sought its ideal in obsequious deference to classic prototypes or Parisian models. All the charms of the chivalric epoch of Scottish legend, of fading tradition were blended in the romances of Sir Walter Scott. So marked a phenomenon amongst romancers, led by a natural and intelligible process, to such a prodigy among historians, as Lord Macaulay. What a brilliant school of imitators has followed in his train. Froude, and alas, John Richard Greene, so unhappily cut off before his prime, and "hath not left his peer." H. E. S.

THE WILSON AND FLORENCE SHORT CUT.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company was held at the office of the Company in this city to-day, Hon. R. R. Bridgers, the President of the Company, presiding, and Mr. J. W. Thompson acting as Secretary.

A committee to verify proxies was appointed, who reported that 17,122 shares of the capital stock of the company was duly represented in the meeting by person and proxy.

Thereupon, the President laid before the meeting a report of the Chief Engineer, Col. Fleming Gardner, in reference to the continuance of the route in contemplation from "Contentnea Creek by way of Selma, Smithfield and Fayetteville, to Florence, S. C.," together with an estimate of the cost of the same with proper gradings, trestle works, steel rails, &c.; and at the request of the meeting, he made a statement of the advantages to be derived by the Company from its construction. After a full and free discussion of the subject, it was, on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That the whole matter be referred to the Board of Directors of the Company, and that full power and authority be conferred upon them to provide for the construction of and to construct, said line of road, if in their judgment the interests of the Company require it.

The meeting then adjourned.

As the question was unanimously referred to the Board of Directors, it seems to us that the road will be constructed. The distance is a fraction less than 150 miles.—*Wil. Review*, 21st.

The Hon. S. S. Cox is at home where among scholars. His address to the students of Asbury University, Indiana, yesterday was a master-piece. The *cognoscenti* appreciate Mr. Cox Unfortunately the House of Representatives is composed of crude, half-informed men, and Mr. Cox is, to some extent, wasted upon them. He is a pearl before swine, so to speak.—*N. Y. World.*

At Princeton Commencement the South was well represented. J. S. Harlan, of Kentucky, delivered the salutatory; C. V. Thompson, of Maryland, read the class poem, and F. L. Whitlock, of North Carolina, delivered the oration at the "Ivy exercises."

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A TRAGEDY IN THE IMPERIAL HAREM AT CONSTANTINOPLE. By Leila-Hanoum. Translated from the French, with notes, by General R. E. Colston, late Bey on the General Staff, Egyptian Army, and Knight Commander of the Turkish Imperial Order of the Osmanleh. Paper, 50 cts. *Wm. S. Gottsberger*, 11 Murray Street, New York.

A BOOK ABOUT ROSES. HOW TO GROW AND SHOW THEM. By S. Reynolds Hole. Paper 50 cts. *Wm. S. Gottsberger*, New York.

PASSION FLOWER AND OTHER POEMS. By Theo. H. Hill. *W. Wiley*, Raleigh, N. C.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for July.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, for July.

SPANISH VISTAS, received last week from Harper & Brothers, price $3.00, is one of the prettiest gift books of the day, as it is profusely illustrated by Reinhart, and handsomely bound in crimson, with the Royal arms of Spain in black and gold on the back. Paul de Saint Victor, in speaking of the French Charles II's reign in Spain, said: "Spain no more changes than the arid zone that encircles a volcano. Kings pass, dynasties are renewed, events succeed each other, but the foundation remains immobile, and Philip II. still rules." This, the author tells us in the preface, was almost literally true until the recent introduction of railroads, and the consequent incursion of sight-seeing strangers in large numbers. To preserve true pen and pencil pictures of this "Old Spain," these "Spanish Vistas" were taken by two persons, equally competent to portray its characteristics, for it is hard to tell which is best, the life-like illustrations of the artist or the graphic descriptions of the author, who thinks Spain and Italy instead of being called "sister countries," as they often are, should be likened to a brother and a sister. "They have points of marked resemblance in their picturesqueness, their treasures of art, their associations of history and romance; but just as the physical aspect of Spain and its shape upon the map are broader, more thick-set and rugged, than the slender form and flowing curves of Italy, so the Spanish language with its Arabic gutturals is the masculine development of that Southern speech of which the Italian presents the feminine side." The spirit of the graceful beauty-loving Greek seems to have lingered in Italy while Spain preserves the impress of more austere Rome and the characteristics of its purely Latin civilization. Looking down these "Vistas" we are carried back to the days when Washington Irving's "*Alhambra*" was new to us, as there are scattered through its pages just such legends as charmed us in reading that book. There are over a hundred illustrations, some a full page and others interspersed with the text. The last chapter, "Hints to Travellers," contains much practical information for those wishing to follow the footsteps of the author and artist.

GAMES AND SONGS OF AMERICAN CHILDREN, received from Harper & Brothers last week, price $1.50, is another suitable gift book, as it is handsomely gotten up and is a page in folk-lore that all can read with interest. The author, William Wells Newell, has ransacked every State in the Union for local games and songs, and shown how they resemble and differ from each other. He says that this vein of lore is richer in America than in England, probably because we have a deposit from so many nations. Nursery lore may be divided into two branches, the tradition of children and the tradition of nurses, it is the first only that is followed out in this volume, where we have formulas of play which children have preserved for generations and handed down unwritten to each other. It is interesting to grown persons to recall the games of their childhood and see how much is embalmed in what was supposed to be the mere idle invention of children. Take for instance "London Bridge," or "Open the Gates as High as the Sky," both variations of a game found in many countries, in which child after child, crossing the bridge, or caught passing through the gates, is called on to decide which side he will take, and when all have decided each party pulls against the other to drag them by main force across a line, is traced back through many changes to the middle ages when God and the Devil were believed to contend personally for the soul of man, which dogma is commemorated in the struggle that follows the choice. Blind-Man's Buff we are told is described by Pollux as played seventeen hundred years ago—the knotted handkerchiefs with which the blind man is now struck being originally "whips of papyrus." "Chickamy, chickamy-crany-crow," probably played by every North Carolina child since the State was settled, is traced back, under various names, through Scotland, Italy, Germany and Russia to Finland and the mythology of ancient Scandinavia and Greece, showing how this New World of ours is interlinked with all countries and ages by a golden net-work of oral tradition.

Theo. Hill is so well known in this his native State that his "*Passion Flower*" poems need no comment from us to render them welcome to North Carolinians. The volume is most creditable to the publisher, who has dressed this child of the State most appropriately; it contains selections from a volume of the author's early poems published in 1869, with such of his later ones, he tells us in the preface, as he cares to acknowledge, which last are dedicated to John H. Boner, Esq., of Washington, D. C. We have only space for one exquisite bit taken from "*The Sabbath of the Spring*," a poem too long for us to give entire, but listen to this:

"Above me now the honeyed cells
Of purple Persian Lilac bells
Pulse perfumes on the wandering breeze;
And lured by these,
The golden bees
Are come, with hummings of the hive,
Till every cluster is alive—
Till all their bells together chime
With murmurs drowsier than my rhyme,
More softly somnolent than those
That wooed from Hybla's beds of thyme
And clover gardens in their prime,
The weary to repose.
At noon—as tipsy as the bees—
The languid zephyrs lie,
Around these nectared chalices,
Unwitting how to fly;
For O! the luscious lilac flowers,
While giving sigh for sigh,
Breathe opiate balm that overpowers
The fritters till they die."

As we read this we close our eyes and breathe the perfume of the Persian lilac, and, to the soft hum of the bees, at once nominate Theo. Hill as the poet of the next Press Convention after the approaching one, when we shall doubtless have something good from Miss Cameron, of Hillsboro. Will our brother editors take our nomination into consideration.

From poetry to prose the most absolute, we step at once in expectation of another North Carolina book, as Major Wm. H. Malone, of Asheville, has a law book in press, "Real Property Trials," which will be before the profession in a week or two. Those who have seen some of the proof sheets, which are sent to the author for correction, say it will fill a want of the North Carolina bar. We notice in the index a chapter on woman's rights, which ladies who propose going into business for themselves, would do well to study, in order that they may find out when it is necessary to call in a lawyer, and when they can safely "go it alone." Though, generally, when they try to do this they "get cuchered"—so on the whole it will be safest for ladies to leave law books to the lawyers and patronize the profession directly instead of indirectly by studying for themselves.

Gen. Colston's translation of "*A Tragedy in the Imperial Harem at Constantinople*," carries us back to Miss Pardoe's "*Romance of the Harem*," read about the same time as Irving's "Alhambra," though it is hard to believe that now, in this nineteenth century, such fearful deeds are wrought in a country so near to civilized lands as Turkey is. Gen. Colston however vouches for the truth of the statements, and tells us, in the preface, that from his six years residence in Egypt he can confidently assert that in this historical novel of our own times we have a correct and graphic picture of life in Moslem society as it exists at present in Mohammedan countries, where the laws and customs of marriage and divorce are very similar to those of the ancient Hebrews, and the manners and ideas, as well as the morals with regard to women, pretty much the same as those pictured in Scripture of the patriarchs. Solomon had seven hundred wives, and the law of Turkey allows only four at one time, but as the husband may at will divorce his wife and take another in her place, there is no material improvement effected by restricting the number of wives.

The story of the revolution, and the deposition of Abdal Aziz is graphic and most interesting; and, Gen. Colston says, substantially true, though the author gives the *official* instead of the historical account of his death, when he describes it as caused by his cutting the arteries of his arms himself with a pair of his wife's scissors, which he obtained on pretence of trimming his beard. Midhat-Pasha, when brought to trial by the present Sultan for the murder of his uncle, confessed the deed, but excused it on plea of State necessity, and was saved by the intercession of England.

The author resided in Constantinople when the events depicted in the story took place, but it reads just like an Arabian Night's Tale, toned down a very little, and stripped of the supernatural element of those fascinating stories. There is positively nothing new in the descriptions of the domestic life and loves of the harem, and by far the most interesting parts of the story are the political and historical portions of it. The translator thinks that the "Eastern Question" is not settled yet, but that the followers of the Prophet, nearly two hundred million in number, are waking to the cry of Pan Islamism, with revived hostility towards Christians since the conquest of Tunis and Egypt by France and England. If this is so we may look for other Tragedies of the Harem and palace revolutions.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE CAROLINAS.—The ninth annual meeting of the South Carolina Press Association will be held in Gaffney City, July 3d. The Charleston *News and Courier* says: "An invitation to meet with the North Carolina Press Association at Asheville has been accepted, and it has been arranged that after the Association adjourns the members and the ladies accompanying them will go to Salisbury, North Carolina, and from that point across the mountains in daylight over the Western North Carolina Railroad. At Asheville the North Carolina Press Association will be met upon its arrival from Waynesville, where it also is called to meet on 3d of July, a joint excursion will be made to Warm Springs.

H. N. Ogden, related to the late Judge Nash, of Hillsboro, died in New Orleans on Wednesday last, of apoplexy, aged 43 years. He was Attorney General during Gov. Nichol's administration, and figured prominently in the State in 1874-'75.

Archbishop Wood died at Philadelphia on the same day.

The Rev. Dr. Hubbard, formerly the learned Professor of Latin at the University, and now living in Raleigh, stumbled over a rocking chair in his bed room recently, and in falling dislocated his shoulder.

The Price of Excellence.

A colored clergyman of some education and much native wit was once discoursing to his congregation on what the apostle calls "the sinfulness of sin." "There are those, my brethren," he said, "who tell us that there is no such thing as sin; that man is created with certain appetites and propensities; that these were made to be gratified; and that, whenever we gratify them, we do that which is perfectly lawful and right." The last sentence was spoken with some emphasis; and four or five of the "leading brethren," understanding that it was the proper place to respond, punctuated the parson's falling inflection with a stalwart "Amen?"

The chorus in the colored meeting-house, like the chorus in the Greek tragedy, may be supposed to reflect the philosophy of the period. To an acute observer, the close relation between what is sometimes called the "advanced" thought of the day and the rude notions of the lowest stratum of society is often apparent. You shall find the fine-spun theories of materialistic science reduced to their lowest terms in the mouths of men in country groceries and city beer-gardens. The sentiment which the colored brethren rather infelicitously applauded—how does it differ from this dictum of Karl Vogt?—"Free will does not exist, neither does any amenability or responsibility, such as morals and penal justice, and heaven knows what, would impose upon us. At no moment are we our own masters, any more than we can decree as to the secretions of our kidneys. The organism cannot govern itself; it is governed by the law of its material combination." The doctrine that the colored clergyman was endeavoring so laudably, but with such indifferent success, to controvert, how could it be more clearly stated than in these words of Moleschott? "Sin lies in the unnatural, and not in the will to do evil. Speech and style, good and bad actions, courage, half-heartedness, and treachery, are all natural phenomena, and all of them stand in a direct relation to indispensable causes as their natural consequences, just as much as the revolutions of the globe."

This kind of philosophy enters into the thought and speech of the most ignorant and depraved classes of the community to a considerable extent. Doubtless there is need of considering the disabilities that inhere in diseased organisms,—the hereditary tendencies to evil by which virtuous purposes are impeded; our judgments of our fellow-men will often be modified by such facts. But the "charity," or the "science," that denies human responsibility finds its proper issue and its natural votaries in the slums.

It is not, however, with the theological consequences of this philosophy that we are now concerned, but rather with its effect upon the education and training of the young. A doctrine that denies free will, and makes of man only a bundle of appetites and impulses and propensities whose law is in themselves, destroys not only religion and morality, it destroys also the foundations of education, and makes discipline a solecism. A logical deduction from it is the notion that pupils should study only what they like to study, and when they like to study; and that children should do only what they like to do, and when they like to do it. Modern theories of education are tinged by this notion; it finds place in the regimen of the home and the curriculum of the university. The popular lecturer who criticises the Old Testament with the fairness, erudition and wit of a stump-speaker, sneers at the old-fashioned notions of obedience and discipline; says that children ought to follow nature in the formation of their habits; and his audiences applaud the sentiment. It does not take such ideas long to filter down through all the strata of society, and thus to affect, in many ways, the conduct of old and young. Do we not note an increasing tendency to depend on moods and impulses? "I don't feel like work," is often proclaimed as the sufficient excuse for idleness. Disrelish for any particular pursuit is mentioned as ample reason for abandoning it. Even the paupers who beg at your door justify their failure to find employment by telling you that the labor offered them is not congenial.

Of course this plea has always been made, and, so long as the original sin of indolence continues to be so deeply rooted in human nature, it will be made; but it seems that now this vice of human nature is to be well nigh elevated into the rule of life.

It is a pestilent notion. In it lurks the disorganizing force by which characters and communities are undermined and ruined. There never was a strong character that was not made strong by discipline of the will; there never was a strong people that did not rank subordination and discipline among the signal virtues. Subjection to moods is the mark of a deteriorating morality. There is no baser servitude than that of the man whose caprices are his masters, and a nation composed of such men could not long preserve its liberties.

This is a truth that the young must lay to heart. It will be a sorry day for this world, and for all the people in it, when everybody makes his moods his masters, and does nothing but what he is inclined to. The need of training the will to the performance of work that is distasteful; of making the impulses serve, instead of allowing them to rule, the higher reason; of subjugating the moods instead of being subjugated by them, lies at the very foundation of character. It is possible to learn to fix the wandering thought, to compel the reluctant mental energy, to concentrate the power upon the performance of a task to which there is no inclination. Until this victory has been gained, life holds no sure promise; the achievement of this conquest is the condition of future success. No matter how splendid may be the natural gifts, unless there is a will that can marshal and command them, the life is sure to be a failure.

Even in the fine arts the highest inspirations wait on those who have learned to work. The poets who never write except when they are in the mood, who do not learn to hold their minds firmly down to the work in hand, to justify the thought and shape the utterance, are not among the immortal bards. To the man who has wrought long and faithfully in perfecting the art of expression, in studying the subtile shades of meaning and the subtile tones of music that are found in words, and in combining them so that they will harmoniously tell some master truth of human experience, or show some phase of natural beauty, many a strain of beautiful and perfect melody comes suddenly; but it is because the molds of beauty were fashioned in the poet's mind by long and painful study. What is true of the poetic art is true of every other; the condition of artistic success is faithful work and thorough training.

The young men in the colleges know that training is indispensable to physical perfection. They know that men who eat and drink just what their appetites crave, and take their exercise only when they feel like it, never win the boat-races or the foot-ball matches. It should not be difficult for them to see that mental and moral power, without which success and happiness in life are impossible, are equally dependent on discipline. The body will not do its best work unless, as a great authority says, it is "kept under"; and what is true of the body is equally true of the mind; its whims and caprices and moods must be brought under the subjection of a masterful will; the man must become not the servant, but the ruler of his own nature.—*The Century.*

THE ATTRACTIONS OF LEADVILLE.—The gambling business is as openly conducted as the dry-goods stores—in fact, more so, since the stores do close up once in a while, which is more than can be said of the "tiger dens." The principal business is carried on in twelve or fifteen places, all run in connection with saloons. Most of the tables are on the first floor, and in several saloons operations can be plainly seen from the street. Some few have an up stairs apartment, a little more exclusive and more handsomely furnished, which it seems to be the fashion to call "reading-rooms." Faro, roulette and poker are the most popular games, and everybody plays, from the small boy who makes bets of a quarter each, to the man who has "struck it rich" and lays down a pile of twenty-dollar gold pieces on the ace. The element of risk and uncertainty in mining operations—in which everybody out here is in some way interested—seems to stimulate this feverish anxiety to take a chance in something, and the gambling table affords the same kind of excitement to be found in the occupation of the prospector and the miner. To the man who is poverty stricken to-day and possibly a wealthy man next week any ordinary amusement is entirely too tame. Then there are men here who have made fortunes at gambling, but they are the dealers. The players themselves almost invariably lose more than they win. One of the institutions of the town is "Pap" Wyman's place. "Pap" is a burly, bullet-headed saloon-keeper who would evidently enjoy the reputation of being the worst man in Leadville. (He will have to work hard if he gets it.) He owns one of the largest saloons and gambling dens in the place, and he has his windows stained and painted with Biblical scenes to look like a church. Inside he has a large open Bible in a prominent place on a stand, and the glass case of the clock bears the injunction in large letters; "Please do not swear."—*Leadville letter to Toledo Telegram.*

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.—The work of excavating for the foundations, &c., of the Governor's mansion began yesterday. The building stands on Blount street, near the spot where stands the old "Lovejoy" academy which has been for half a century or more a landmark in the city. Around the old school old associations cluster thick, for people of all ages have studied lessons and been well "birched" there in days past or present. But the old and inconvenient building, by no means suitable for a school house, gives way to the march of improvement, and the new mansion will adorn the grove of oaks, which, too, are passing away, and must soon be replaced by other trees.

It may not be amiss to give some sort of description of the mansion. It will be of brick, faced with brown sandstone of fine color and texture, from Anson county. It will have a basement, two full stories and an attic story. The roof is of slate. The building is in modern style and is spacious and comfortable as to interior arrangement, both of rooms and hallways. It is not, we are informed, expected or desired to be completed in time for occupancy by the present Governor, but every effort will be made to have it ready to turn over to the next incumbent of the executive chair. The building will be handsome, one of the handsomest, in fact, in the city or State.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

When boots are wet through, do not dry them by the fire. As soon as they are taken off, fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain will rapidly absorb every vestige of damp from wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot like a tightly fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for use on another occasion.

RICH PEOPLE.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt has $37,000,000 in United States bonds; Mrs. Stewart $30,000,000; Flood, the California millionaire, $15,000,000; an unmarried New York lady $8,000,000. The Rothschilds owns one-fouth of the bonded debt of the United States—$400,000,000. Earl Rosebery's wife has $20,000,000; so has Baroness Coutts-Bartlett. The Duke of Sutherland and Sir Thomas Brassey have $5,000,000 each.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN PARIS.—But here we are at the Place des Etats-Unis, and there is no need to give the number, as the embassy, which occupies all one side, is brilliantly lighted and a double line of carriages are slowly approaching the entrance, leaving their occupants and then stationing themselves on the other side of the square. The cloak-room is crowded. After disposing of our wraps we ascend the stairs and hear our name, peculiarly Frenchified, called out as we enter the crowded salon, and are pleasantly received by Minister and Mrs. Morton; and as we say a few words to those about the hostess before entering the grand salon, we hear other names, some of historic lustre, still being shouted out by the official on the landing. Some make us respectful, while others amuse us. What's in a name? A great deal, as you would believe if you could stand beside us as the visitors enter, and we could give you something of their histories. Hear the last—"Monsieur de Burbereaux;" don't that sound noble? Some fifteen years ago I knew him as Monsieur Duveaux, then as Duveaux de Burbereau—he used to live in Burbereau—and now, having lost sight of him for years, he turns up as Monsieur de Burbereaux. But there are more illustrious names—Lord Lyons, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, S. Ex. M. Hachizuka, Japanese Minister; Count Hoyas, the new Austrian Ambassador; Marechal de McMahon and the Duchess of Magenta, Duke and Duchess La Rochefoucault-Bissaccia, the Countess de Gabriac, Baroness Von Roque, M. de Lesseps, Baron and Baroness de Rothschild, Countess Pourtales, Count de Meredo, Duke de Morny, Bonnat, Bougereau, Cabanel, Stewart and Marquis de Rochambeau. If I were to enumerate the Americans present it would comprise almost the entire list of fashionables of the American colony. The Minister's hotel is especially designed for these grand entertainments, for the entire first floor consists of a number of salons that can be thrown open to the guests, and, no matter how crowded, there is always a possibility of circulating. The musicians were placed at the end of one of the central rooms, screened by flowers and palm trees; the buffet in the end salon, really the dining-room, where during the winter have been entertained many of the Paris celebrities. As the night was warm the buffet was one of the points of rendezvous of the entertainment.—*Paris Letter in Boston Transcript.*

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS.—The pay in the best Northern colleges is high enough. The average at Columbia College, New York, is $7,500; at Harvard, $5,000; Yale is close up; University of Pennsylvania is $3,000; University of Michigan is $2,500. It is said that the colleges of what is called the second rank average $1,800. We have not seen what the average is at John Hopkins University, the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee College and Vanderbilt University. In most of the nearly four hundred colleges the pay is not much above $1,000 average. The rewards of learning in most cases are far too small. Any capable professor ought to receive at least $2,000. We do not see how superior scholarship can be got for a less amount. The cost of living at the foremost colleges is said to be steadily increasing. It is said by the Philadelphia *American* that $5,000 is not as much salary in that city now as $3,000 was before the war. There must be an increase of college endowments. The people themselves must have larger ideas. They must see to it that the money is forthcoming, and that the best talents and learning are secured. Texas is moving in the right direction. Although living is cheap it offers inducements in the way of pay equal to the oldest institutions, and the result is it is creating a faculty for its University of the first rank, and it will be able to take a very high position almost at the beginning.

We would be glad to see the friends of the North Carolina colleges moving actively in the matter of increasing largely their endowments. Each college ought to have at least $100,000 more funds than it has. With more money there will be larger advantages offered to patrons.—*Wil. Star.*

A SAFE WAY.—Two "highly connected" young men—one a South Carolinian and the other a North Carolinian—settled a quarrel about a young lady a few days ago by resorting to fisticuffs, in accordance with the Marquis of Queensbury rules. Both were badly used up, and the North Carolinian had the bridge of his nose broken. The young lady will, of course, take the other fellow. Whilst the bruises received in such encounters may cause temporary discomfort, it is a safer way to settle difficulties than by a resort to pistols, except, perhaps, in Virginia, where the marksmanship of duelists has become so bad of late as to almost insure immunity from harm to the principals in such affairs.—*Balt. Sun.*

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.—Yesterday, after the adjournment of the special meeting of the stockholders, the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company also declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.—*Wil. Star.*

The number of deaths resulting from the recent catastrophe at the children's entertainment in Victoria Hall, Sunderland, England, mentioned in last week's OBSERVER, reached 202.

Last year Judge Lynch was pretty active in the United States and territories. He strung up 117 criminals, a few more than were executed by process of regular courts.

Gen. Scales was wounded, the other day, by a kick from his horse. He was struck on the forehead and nose. Not long before he was injured by being thrown from a buggy.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Lewis vs. McDowell.—1. Where, under a contract of purchase, the vendor or his assignee seeks, in an action against the vendee or his assignee, to subject the land to the payment of the price, *it was held* that the action is to enforce an equity in the vendor—not the payment of a debt or money demand—and the statutory bar does not apply. Distinction between statute of limitations and presumptions.

2. In such case the land is charged with a lien for the unpaid purchase money, and the vendor's equitable claim cannot be defeated by a sale under execution of the vendee's interest and seven years' possession thereunder by the purchaser.

3. The act of 1879, chap. 217, which requires the plaintiff, in an action to recover a debt for the purchase of land, to allege that the consideration thereof is the purchase money, does not apply to this case.

4. Nor is a survey of the land or allegation of demand on defendant to comply with contract, necessary.

5. One who buys at execution sale gets the mere legal title of the defendant in the execution, and is not entitled to be reimbursed if he suffer loss by reason of a defective title. The right to compensation for such loss is where the purchaser buys a judicial sale of property not belonging to the debtor, as provided in Bat. Rev., chap. 44, sec. 26.

Albright vs. Albright.—1. The provisions of the law, securing a homestead and personal property exemption, are not *necessarily* void as against "old debts," but only so in case they should defeat their payment in whole or in part. Even against such claims, the debtor has a right to have his allotments made and the excess sold and applied in payment thereof.

2. A judgment on a debt made since 1868, rendered and docketed before one on a debt anterior to that time, will not be displaced in favor of the latter, even to save the homestead, but operates as a first lien on the land not included in the homestead.

3. An actual levy of a junior judgment on the debtor's personal property, though not privileged against the same, entitles the creditor to the fund arising from the sale of the excess; but the $500 exemption of personal property, whether set apart or not, is wholly exempt from the process.

4. The debtor in such case, whose property was under mortgage and judgment liens, has an equity to have it sold to the best advantage, after all parties interested are brought before court and their priorities determined.

Powell vs. Ivey.—1. Where the fraudulent mortgagee reconveys the land to the fraudulent mortgagor, before any lien attaches in favor of the creditors of the former, they cannot subject the land to the payment of their debts.

1. A fraudulent vendee is under no legal obligation to reconvey, though morally bound to do so; but a court of equity will give no aid where both the vendor and vendee participate in the illegal transaction.

Morrison vs. McLaughlin.—1. Land should be listed for taxation in the name of the individual owners, and not in the name of the "estate" of one deceased.

2. A tax-title delivered by a purchaser at sheriff's sale of land listed in the name of the "estate" of one deceased is defective: the law requires personal service of notice of levy and sale upon the delinquent taxpayer.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

HOW THEY FIGHT ON THE CONTINENT.—When Field Marshal Von Moltke was asked his opinion of the strategy displayed in the American civil war, he is reported to have contemptuously replied that he had not thought it worth while to study the movements of herds of rude country-folk called soldiers by courtesy. The kind of soldiers Von Moltke himself had to contend with is thus alluded to by the Norfolk *Landmark:*

Bazaine's publication has brought his name before the European public again, and the Prussian official statement of his capitulation shows that he surrendered 183,000 men; he could not have lost from casualties fewer than 20,000 or 25,000 men. His command must, therefore, have originally numbered nearly 200,000 men. MacMahon had upward of 50,000 at Worth, and two divisions of the 5th corps were not engaged there.

Think of General Lee doing a thing of this sort! Picture Stonewall Jackson knocking under to man or devil with a great army under his command! Fancy Grant's surrender with nearly 200,000 men at his back! You cannot realize such a thing, and the less the disgraced Marshal says about his career in the Franco-Prussian war the better. Oblivion is what he needs, and brass wont save his reputation.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—The able Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, according to an interview with a New York *Herald* correspondent, is of the opinion that France is maliciously seeking a quarrel with China in the Tonquin affair. He intimates that the hope of the war has inspired the reactionary party of China to encourage the French, who have also the sympathy of foreigners in China, who believe that French victory would open the country to general trade. The Chinese have advanced beyond the point of believing that the art of war is the art of making a noise and creating a bad smell; and France, in seeking a disturbance with 500,000,000 of artful heathen, may make a greater mistake than was made when her victorious sons went to Moscow on a summer excursion.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The race for the Stockbridge stakes at Stockbridge, England, on the 21st of June, was won by Lorillard's Iroquois, nominated by the Prince of Wales.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,..........JUNE 28, 1883.

THE ISSUE IN OHIO.

On the 6th of June, the Republicans of Ohio met in convention in Columbus, framed a platform and nominated a candidate for Governor and other State offices. Senator Sherman, who might have had the nomination, prudently declined it; and Joseph B. Foraker—a lawyer of Cincinnati, almost unknown in State politics, a county judge, a young man of 38 years who was a soldier in Sherman's army and rose to be a captain on Slocum's staff, a graduate of Cornell University of the class of '68, and accounted by his political friends a man of honor and a man of ability—at once received the nomination. The resolutions embodying the principles of the party platform declare that

The republican party believes in the maintenance of a tariff system which will provide a revenue for the government, and at the same time will protect American producers and American labor; that it is opposed to the democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, because such a doctrine, if enforced, would of necessity compel American workmen to accept the unremunerative wages which are paid their foreign rivals; *and that it looks with alarm upon the avowed purpose of the democrats in the next Congress to reduce the duties on imports.* The resolutions also demand the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867. They approve the action of the Ohio legislature in the submission of constitutional amendments in relation to the liquor traffic, and approve the taxation of the liquor traffic for revenue and for the purpose of providing against evils resulting from such traffic. They congratulate the country on the reduction in internal revenue taxation, and indorse the administration of President Arthur. They declare in favor of the abolition of prison contract labor, and in favor of civil-service reform.

[The italics above are ours.]

Two weeks later, to wit on Thursday last, the democratic convention of Ohio met in the capital city of that State. General Darbin Ward, Mr. Thurman's choice, and Judge Hoadly of Cincinnati, were practically the only candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, which, on the second ballot, fell to the latter.

The Honorable George Hoadly, who, by the way, is a personal friend of his republican opponent, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1828—his mother being a sister of ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, and his father, George Hoadly, President of the Eagle Bank of New Haven. While the present Judge was a child the father removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became prominent. The son, who will in all human probability be the next Governor of Ohio, acted with the republican party during the war and afterwards until the Greeley movement, when he came over to the democratic ranks. He will be remembered as the counsel, before the Electoral Commission, of Cronin, the democratic elector from Oregon. He is regarded as an able campaigner, discreet; moderate; yet with abundance of back-bone, and likely to make the best fight the situation will allow.

Such is the standard bearer whom the democrats of Ohio have chosen for the October contest in that great State, which precedes and will have important bearing on the November elections elsewhere. And following is the platform upon which he and the party in his State elect to stand:

The Democracy of Ohio, in convention assembled, hereby affirm the principles of the party as expressed in the primaries and in the State and national platforms in regard to personal liberty, the true function of good government, and as embraced in the political creed expounded by the great founder of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson.

The application of these principles to our present condition demands the purification of the public service, the punishment of the robbers of the public treasury, the equalization of all public burdens, the arrest of the profligacy and extravagance that corrupt the administration of public affairs, and a total change in the policy that has so long been pursued by the Republican party of favoring individual and class interest at the expense of the laboring and wealth-producing people of the country: and we reannounce our previous declaration for stable money, the gradual extinction of the public debt and the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers, their wives and orphans.

Second—We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of a government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home and accord just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies.

Third—The act of the Republican Congress reducing the tariff on wool, while at the same time increasing it on woolen goods already highly protected, was iniquitous legislation, discriminating in favor of monopoly and against the agricultural interests of the country, and ought not to have been carried, and we heartily approve the action of the Democratic members of the Ohio delegation in Congress in voting against that increase.

Fourth—The Democratic party is, as it always has been, opposed to sumptuary legislation and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private conduct consistent with the public welfare and rights of others, and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils resulting therefrom by a judicious and properly graded license system.

Fifth—The abuses of the present contract system in our State penitentiaries, by which the products of the labor of convicts are brought into competition with the products of honest labor, to the great detriment of the latter, are injurious and unwise and ought to be corrected, and the promises of the Republican party to abolish this system are shown to be false and hypocritical by its failure to do so while it has had the power.

Sixth—the protection of the Government is due to all American citizens, native and foreign born, abroad as well as at home.

Seventh—We reaffirm the resolutions of the State conventions of Ohio in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and of the Democratic national conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880, demanding thorough reform and purification of the civil service, and charge that the Republican party has violated every pledge it has heretofore given for the reform thereof, and has failed during its long administration of the Government to correct even the most crying abuses; and we demand therefore a change in the exclusive administration of the Government itself as the reform first of all necessary, as made more manifest by the recent Star-route trials, thereby ousting corrupt rings confederated to protect crime and to prevent the punishment of all criminals, and by so doing to make it possible to once again punish fraud and theft in the public service.

Elsewhere we print the pith of the editorial comment of leading papers on the democratic nomination and the democratic platform, classified according to their reputed politics. With remarkable unanimity these concede the strength of the one and the wisdom of the other.

Many of the questions treated of in the two platforms are local to Ohio—though there is a wholesome affirmation of sound doctrine all through the democratic resolutions. That which concerns us most, however, and the people at large, is the distinct divergence in the two on the subject of the tariff—which is, after all, made the paramount issue there, as it will be in the larger field yet to be contested. With respect to the present democratic outgiving on this subject; It is no more possible to formulate a party creed which shall meet the full measure of each individual's desire, than it is to find two persons whose belief on any subject involving more than elementary principles is identical. Much less possible is perfect agreement to be had where the question is the supreme political subject of taxation. And most difficult is the problem when, not doctrine in the abstract, but the precise measure of reform of a great abuse of legislation—which has followed in one direction for nearly a quarter of a century, and which has created in the estimation of many "vested rights"—is the practical question for solution. So, while some of us would gladly hail the day when not only the people see, as we believe they do, but those who essay to represent or to shape the people's belief, shall also see, that the best interests of the republic lie in the constitutional tariff for revenue only—it is a subject of hearty congratulation that our friends in the naturally republican State of Ohio have felt their footing sure enough to take the step they have. For their action assures an attitude by the democracy in national convention at least as far advanced. And the friends of good government may find present contentment in the issue here so sharply defined: a tariff avowedly laid for protection, on the one hand; and, on the other, a tariff laid for revenue, with just as little protection as necessarily follows the imposition of any tariff, and with as wise an adjustment of its benefits as the text of this democratic platform plainly demands.

Besides the regular democratic and republican tickets in the field in Ohio, the Greenback-Labor Party presents the name of Charles Jenkins for Governor; and, as stated in last week's OBSERVER, the Prohibition party fights under the leadership of Ferdinand Schumaker. No harm to the democrats is likely to result from these customary incidents of a campaign in Ohio.

A RAILROAD CENTRE.—It looks as if everybody's railroad was about to run to or through Fayetteville. On the 1st page of this issue is printed all the news the Wilmington papers bring of the result of last Thursday's meeting of the stockholders of the W. & W. and W., C. & A. Railroads. And now comes the New Berne *Journal* with a communication which the editor endorses as written by "one well versed in railroad matters" urging a lease of the Atlantic road (from Goldsboro to New Berne) to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley. A railway to Wilson; one to Florence; another to Greensboro; another to High Point and Winston; a fifth to Bennettsville; a sixth to New Berne—ah! how we do expand.

We have been informed that there are actually still left in this town some persons who are opposed to having any more railroads here—fearing that the new ones will carry the town away, or, more accurately, "through." We are incredulous on this point. But if they exist, let them remember that the first condition of a town before the days of railroads, was to be a cross-roads. Railroads are simply modern roads: they bear the same relation to the town of the present day and perform the same function.

TOURGEE'S TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH.—The author of "A Fool's Errand," like the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," seems to be suffering a little twinge of conscience. Hear him in a recent issue of *Our Continent:*

It is noticeable that not one of our cockneyized American literary detractors of America is from the South. It is vastly to the credit of that section that it never raises snobs. Whatever else the Southern man may be he is always an American—even if always distinctively Southern—and he never seeks to be anything else. He is at least self-respecting in this regard. He is as proud of his nativity as a Scotchman. It may mean poverty and crudity, but it is his. He spreads himself out over its worst as well as its best elements, and resents with intense dudgeon any imputation upon either. He may repudiate public obligations and renounce the "Yankee" end of the body politic; but whether he be in London or Paris, he is always a Southerner and ready to do battle for the excellence and the pre-eminence of the South. This spirit has prevented the distinctively Southern writers from joining in this anti-American crusade.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL CONNER.—We exceedingly regret to learn that our old friend and comrade General James Conner of Charleston, S. C., is critically ill at the house of his father-in-law in Richmond, Va. Brave soul! what a funny letter he wrote to the writer of this paragraph when a cannon ball in the Valley, as he described it, neatly amputated a game leg which had caused him much suffering and which the doctors had vainly endeavored to resect successfully.

Since the war General Conner has become a distinguished lawyer of South Carolina, and is known in that State as having been the brains and backbone of the "Hampton campaign."

NAVIGATION OF THE CAPE FEAR.—We hear many inquiries about the work upon the river. Congress has in all appropriated $75,000 to render the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington navigable continuously and permanently. There has been a good deal done in the way of cutting down overhanging trees and taking up logs in the lower Cape Fear. As yet the main work of jettying seems to have received no attention. The summer season is upon us and the river at its low water mark. Is nothing to be done this year?

Judge W. B. Rodman is critically ill at Washington in this State. Judge Rodman was a member of Congress before the war; a colonel in the Confederate army; a judge of one of the corps courts of Lee's army; and, since the war, a republican judge of the Supreme Court of N. C.

News from Paris, Shanghai, and Stettin intimates that the difficulty has been settled between China and France. But the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador, at present in London, denies this and says that Chinese troops are massing on the borders of Tonquin.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Forty-sixth commencement of Davidson College was celebrated with unusual *eclat* on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Governor Jarvis, ex-Supreme Court Judge Haskell of South Carolina, (whom many of the soldier readers of the OBSERVER will remember as the gallant Adjutant General of McGowan's Brigade); Col. Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky, who delivered the annual address; Mr. W. B. Haldeman, proprietor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal;* and many other distinguished persons were present.

On Wednesday the oratorical contest between the three representatives of each of the two literary societies took place, as follows:

Philanthropic Society—E. B. McGilvary, Siam; subject: "The Persecution of the Jews."

Eumenean Society—W. R. Grey, N. C.: "Socialism in America."

Phi. So.—B. P. McBride, N. C.: "Young Men in Politics."

Eu. So.—B. F. Wilson, S. C.: "The Burning of Washington."

Phi. So.—D. F. Sinclair, N. C.: "Modern Journalism."

Eu. So.—C. S. Bratton, S. C.: Gambetta.

In the Philanthropic Society R. L. Ryburn, of N. C., received the debater's medal; E. B. McGilvary, Siam, the essayist's, and A. M. Finley the declaimer's medal. In the Eumenean Society the debater's medal was awarded to J. H. Lumpkin, of Cove Spring, Ga.; the orator's medal to L. W. Dick, Sumter, S. C., and the declaimer's to I. R. Oehler, of Wellford, S. C.

On Thursday, commencement day proper, the following programme was carried out:

Salutatory Oration—The Well Balanced Mind—William Mack, Columbia, S. C.

Oration—Lord Byron—Richard W. Culbertson, Woodleaf, N. C.

Oration—The Philosophy of Work—Henry H. Leovy, New Orleans, La.

Oration—The Manufacturing South—Leonard W. Dick, Sumter, S. C.

Philosophical Oration—The Planet Mars—Willie N. Mebane, Greensboro, N. C.

The prizes for excellence in scholarship—presented by Governor Jarvis, who accompanied their delivery by a short discourse on the necessity of work to the attainment of success in any undertaking—were as follows:

Rockwell Medal—Latin—Wm. R. Grey, Hopewell, N. C.

Wiley Medal—Mathematics—E. B. McGilvary, Chieng Mai, Siam.

Holt Medal—Greek—E. B. McGilvary, Chieng Mai, Siam.

Fowle Medal—Oratory—B. F. Wilson, Mayesville, S. C.

President Hepburn then read the roll of those who attained the "First Honor" during the year. They were

Senior Class: J. W. Lafferty, Davidson College, N. C.; W. N. Mebane, Greensboro, N. C.; Wm. Mack, Columbia, S. C.

Junior Class: E. B. McGilvary, Chieng Mai, Siam; S. E. Chandler, Mayesville, S. C.; Chas. A. Smith, Greensboro, N. C.

Sophomore Class: J. W. Siler, Franklin, N. C.; Wm. F. Stevenson, Statesville, N. C.

Freshman Class: Hugh A. Grey, Jr., Hopewell, N. C.; J. A. McMurray, LaGrange, Ga.; J. M. Bernhardt, Lenoir, N. C.

Sub-Freshman Class: O. N. Brown, Davidson College, N. C.; E. L. Siler, Franklin, N. C.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

D. D. upon Rev. F. H. Johnston, of Winston, N. C.

L. L. D. upon Prof. H. E. Shepherd, of Charleston, S. C., and upon Rev. James Woodrow, of Columbia, S. C.

A. M. on Prof. W. S. Moore, of Walhalla, S. C., and Rev. J. H. Morrison, of Louisville, Ky.

And diplomas were delivered to the following twenty graduates:

Degree of A. B.—J A Bailey, R N Brackett, T P Burgess, J R Cousar, A C Dick, L W Dick, J B Douglass, Wm Mack, South Carolina; R W Culbertson, J B Fowle, J W Lafferty, W N Mebane, J C Oehler, R L Ryburn, J R Williams, C C Wilson, Wm A Withers, North Carolina; H H Leavy, Louisiana; J H Lumpkin, Georgia.

Degree of B. S.—J M Faison, North Carolina.

The Valedictory Oration—the theme selected by the valedictorian being the Tendencies of Modern Physical Science—was delivered by John W. Lafferty, of Davidson College, N. C.

And so ended what is pronounced the most brilliant and successful of all Davidson's Commencements.

Three new Professors were elected to fill the chairs of Greek, Latin and Mathematics made vacant by the resignation of Profs. Latimer, Sampson and Carson. To the chair of Greek the trustees elected Prof. George F. Nicolassen, A. M., Ph D., of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarkesville, Tennessee. The chair of Latin has been filled by the election of Wm. J. Bingham, of Mebaneville, N. C. The chair of Mathematics will be filled by Prof. Vincent of Austin College, Texas.

For an invitation to attend, and to witness for ourselves all the excellent things which this noble college prepared for the entertainment of its guests, we are indebted to our friend and townsman, Mr. J. R. Williams of the graduating class; and to the Marshals, who were:

S. Nash, Chief.

Philanthropic—A. E. Baker, W. H. Williamson, W. F. Faison, E. L. Gilmer, N. C.

Eumenean—D. Jennings, W. S. Blakeney, S. C.; R. D. Ross, W. M. Morris, N. C.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—General Charles Ewing died in Washington on Wednesday of last week of pneumonia. He was but forty years of age, a lawyer of prominence, and during the war a soldier of distinction. He was the youngest member of the prominent Ewing family of Ohio and a brother of Mrs. General Sherman.

Ex-Speaker Keifer thinks the republicans will nominate General Sherman for the Presidency.

The condition of the British Queen, about whose condition much alarm has recently been felt, is said to be greatly improved.

An epidemic of a virulent type has broken out at Damietta, Egypt, the character of which medical men are at a loss to determine—though pronounced by some to be cholera.

Fifty-two deaths from yellow fever occurred in Havana during the week ending Saturday.

The number of business failures last week was 181—a decrease of 5 from the preceding week. 48 of these were in the South.

The N. C. Baptist Sunday School Convention met in Shelby on Thursday last, Mr. N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh presiding.

The Western floods—in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers—continue. Vast areas of bottom lands are submerged, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of crops destroyed; and a tornado in Missouri adds also destruction of life to the other afflictions of our Western fellow countrymen.

On Sunday 405 "assisted emigrants" arrived from Great Britain at New York. These are Irish paupers, made so by the British government, and sent to this country with the apparent purpose of compelling the United States to supply the means necessary for their maintenance. The *World* says the commissioners of emigration properly decided to send them back.

Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire, has been renominated by the Republicans.

It has been decided to build a new chapel at the University which will accommodate at least 2,000 people.

Randolph-Macon college has conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. W. S. Black of the N. C. Conference.

RALEIGH LETTER.

Dull Times in Raleigh—No Occasion for Bridesmaids—Fishermen off for Morehead—Bazars and the Code.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

RALEIGH, June 26, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Again and again your correspondent has to report an absolute dearth of news. Now and then a sporadic case of marrying riffles the surface a little, but its too hot to wear good clothes and so bridesmaids are dispensed with.

To-night our handsome and very clever ex-townsman Col. P. F. Pescud and his bride receive at the house of P. F. Pescud, Sr.

Last Friday night there was a new departure in the way of Bazars, &c. Half a dozen of the little girls gave a lawn party for the benefit of the children's cot. They made $94.45 clear, and it was the prettiest sight in the world to see the youngsters.

To-morrow the Governor and several other gentlemen are going to Morehead to the meeting of the Mullet road stockholders. It certainly is funny. Not a man in the State, or, as far as heard of, out of it, would have the road as a gift. But I understand that three or four sets of them are bidding on it, and will run the price up high to get it.

A few more words about

THE PUBLIC LAWS.

I told you in my last that I knew very little about Codes; but I think I know enough to know that in no Code yet published is it set down as law that an explicit contract to deliver 5,000 copies of a book is to be construed as a contract to deliver 5,000 copies of half the book. If that is to be made law in North Carolina by the new Code, will its operation extend to other articles than books? That is to say for instance, will it apply to corn, and in those regions where half-bushel measures are used will 5,000 half-bushels fulfil a contract to deliver 5,000 bushels—*and fetch the money?*

I told you also that I knew not much about printing; but everybody knows, and it did not take my week's service as a "Local" to teach me, that printing paper is sold by weight. Knowing that, I think I know enough—and I doubt not your readers with three or four exceptions know enough—to know that 50 pounds of paper cost just as much in a sheet of 24x38 inches as in a sheet of 50x100 inches; and that if economy of paper is sought it is not to be achieved by reducing a sheet of 25x40 inches, weight 45 pounds to the ream, to a sheet of 21x38 inches, weight 50 pounds to the ream: To print 10,000 copies of the Code, 1400 pages (three and one-half million *ems*) as first projected, required 43,200 pounds of paper. To print the Code, 1400 pages (two and one-fourth million *ems*) as now projected for the sake of economy of paper, will require 48,000 pounds of paper. It looks to me very much like a waste of 5,000 pounds of raw material, a further waste of at least 2,000 *(North Carolina)* tokens of presswork, and the binding of 10,000 unnecessary volumes.

That is all your correspondent thinks it necessary to say in regard to a printed Manifesto about the Code, which puzzled most readers hereabouts the other day. The Manifesto was manifestly an official reply to my letter, but so carefully did it conceal the fact that there had been a letter and so successfully abstain from stating what was in it, that what the Manifesto was about is one of those things which no fellow, except the fellows interested in its "composure" can find out. So let it rest.

WHY I WROTE ABOUT THE CODE.

The conversation about the code as reported in my letter was a genuine conversation, and the report of it was absolutely accurate. I came to know of it in this way: one gentleman in this city knows me as an occasional correspondent of yours, and having failed in an effort through an eminent lawyer (who is a friend of his and of the Code Commission, and also an expert in book-making) to save the State the useless expenditure of a large sum of money, he concluded to try the uses of printers' ink, and tried them through me. He says he is much encouraged. Some people get mad when good advice is tendered to them in print, and some can't stand a little badinage. The Code Commissioners, it would seem, he says, are not of that sort—leastwise, not to the bitter end. In short, he has heard that advice and badinage HAVE TAKEN EFFECT, and that the Code will probably be bound in one volume of good size and shape. (It is not uncommon to bind two volumes in one.) My informant says that he will deserve much credit if this result, not merely for saving the State a large amount, but for sacrificing his own pecuniary interests. He is a bidder for the work, and hopes to get it: of course the more paper used, the more press-work done, the more binding executed, the greater would be his profit in case the work falls to him.

He asks me to say that not only was the reported conversation genuine, but that every statement as to a matter of fact in my letter was absolutely true, in letter and spirit, and that he is ready at any time to establish every one of them, by evidence beyond dispute. Most of them were learned by him from the Laws and from written, printed and oral statements of the Code Commission. From the Commission he learned even of the ludicrous notion that the work was to cost $40,000 according to gentlemen engaged in executing the State's printing.

One thing more he asks me to say, and every printer in North Carolina knowing who he is will know that it is the truth, viz: That if the work could be done in North Carolina he would not be a bidder for it. It is no discredit to the State to say that it cannot be done here; for nowhere south of New York (except in the U. S. Government printing office at Washington) can it be done.

J.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 821,343 bales; New Orleans, 1,646,198; Mobile, 310,503; Savannah, 807,814; Charleston, 564,528; Wilmington, 128,633; Norfolk, 791,577; Baltimore, 77,759; New York, 151,100; Boston, 188,600; Providence, 12,538; Philadelphia, 94,591; West Point, 217,547; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,452; Pensacola, 4,469; City Point, 4,484; Indianola, 16,055; total, 5,862,689.

Mr. Roger A. Pryor, son of Gen. Roger A. Pryor of New York, has recently been admitted to the bar in Danville.

The Press on the Ohio Convention.

Thus say the republican organs:

New York *Tribune:* "In thus selecting as their leader the man who is best known as the advocate and defender of unrestricted whisky, the democrats placed themselves squarely on the side of the anti-temperance interests."

New York *Times:* "The action of the convention was adroit, and, if not ingenuous, it was quite as nearly so as that of most political conventions in that State for the past fifteen years. Judge Hoadly, who was nominated for Governor, is a man of ability, of good private reputation, as a politician acute, untiring and unscrupulous. He commands influence and money enough to make a very strong canvass. It will not be very easy for the republicans to get the votes of democratic manufacturers of Ohio away from their own ticket after their declaration on the tariff. It will not be easy to arouse any very strong popular protectionist sentiment against them. It would look as if the policy of forcing the protectionist issue in Ohio was not a brilliant piece of political strategy."

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* "Hoadly is a man they can halloo and hurrah for, and he can command the efforts and the shekels of the saloon-keepers and owners of beer gardens all over the State."

Philadelphia *North American:* "If Judge Hoadly can conciliate the element by which he was opposed, and command the support of a united party, he may be expected to make a strong fight, and to give his republican opponent a good deal of trouble."

Philadelphia *Press:* "The nomination of Hoadly is a strong one, as nominations go in Ohio, but it involves nothing to awaken either enthusiasm or interest among the quiet host of voters who stand between party lines in Ohio, with the balance of power in their hands. The platform upon which Hoadly goes before the people is characteristic of the party that framed it. It means everything or nothing, just as the reader pleases."

The papers classed as democratic, say:

New York *World:* "In nominating Judge Hoadly the democratic convention of Ohio did at once the wisest and the most liberal thing it has done in many years. The platform meets all the potent issues with firmness mingled with adroitness. It shows the skill of a master hand. There are traces of Thurman, the sagacious statesman, in every line."

New York *Sun:* "Judge Hoadly is a good candidate for Governor of Ohio, and he will make a good Governor of the State, for there need be no doubt of his election by a handsome majority. He is an able man, a learned politician, a forcible speaker, a judicious adherent of democratic principles, and he may be relied upon for an honest administration of his important office. If Judge Hoadly should be elected Governor by a round majority, his name will next year have an interesting flavor of the presidential kind."

Philadelphia *Record:* "Judge Hoadly is an accomplished and able man, who may be accounted, so far as he has been tried, a firstrater. He is a good enough republican for republicans to support with easy consciences, and he is a good enough democrat for the mixed democracy of Ohio."

Washington *Post:* "Judge Hoadly will prove a strong candidate and run clear up to, if not ahead of, the most popular of his associates on the ticket. We think the chances are at this date decidedly in favor of a democratic victory in Ohio this year."

The so called independent papers say:

Philadelphia *Times:* "No man who has come into political prominence in Ohio since the war can compare with Judge Hoadly in all the qualities necessary for making a strong canvass and a strong Governor. It will be impossible for him to entertain any grudges, or to make himself the centre of a factional cabal. The republicans may as well recognize from the first that their opponents will be united now under the leadership of a man who knows how to lead."

New York *Herald:* "The Herald offers its respectful congratulations to the Ohio democrats. They have made a platform on which sensible citizens desirous of honest and free government can stand, and have nominated a man upon it who fairly and fully represents the policy. Mr. Tilden was credited some years ago with the saying that he thought there would never be a democratic victory until there was a democratic party. Well, there seems at last to be, in Ohio, at least, a democratic party. * * * * The work of the Democratic Convention seems to us of very great importance to the whole country. It compels a thorough discussion of the tariff question, which is very necessary to the enlightenment of the voters. It shows that in a most important canvass, on which the Presidency may easily depend, the Ohio democrats have the courage and the knowledge to place themselves on sound policies, and the shrewd sense at the same time to state those policies too clearly for their opponents to successfully misrepresent them. The nomination of Mr. Hoadly completes the work. He is not a trimmer; he is a man who understands political principles and policies, and knows how to explain them to the voters; and he is a democrat by conviction.

Mr. Hoadly is an able and honest man, and a democrat in the true sense of that word. We make haste to say this of him, because before forty-eight hours are over he will probably discover himself to be a villain of the deepest dye.

The republican platform was simply a begging letter to the voters. It was an appeal to ignorance, prejudice and class interests, and an unblushing appeal. The democratic platform is a manly document, and in its essential points a careful and admirable statement of correct policies.

Ohio Elections since 1860.

The State of Ohio, since the first election of Mr. Lincoln as President, has, in nearly all the sharply contested elections, gone Republican. In 1862 the Democrats carried the State on Secretary of State by 5,577 majority. In 1863, the year preceding the Presidential election, Mr. Vallandigham was the Democratic and Mr. Brough the Republican candidate for Governor. The vote that year was: Vallandigham (Dem.), 187,562; Brough (Rep.), 288,661, or 101,099 Republican majority.

In the Presidential election of 1864 Mr. Lincoln's majority was 50,586.

In the election of the succeeding year the Republicans carried the State by 29,936 majority for Cox over Morgan for Governor.

In 1867, the year previous to General Grant's first election, the Democrats nominated Allen G. Thurman and the Republicans R. B. Hayes for Governor. The vote, after one of the sharpest contests on record, stood: Thurman, 240,622; Hayes, 243,560, or a majority for the Republicans of 2,938. The Democrats, however, elected a majority of the Legislature having eight majority on joint ballot, and elected Mr. Thurman to succeed Benj. F. Wade in the United States Senate.

In 1868, the Presidential year, General Grant received 41,428 majority over Mr. Seymour, the vote being—Grant, 280,128; Seymour, 238,700.

In 1869 Mr. Hayes was the Republican and Geo. H. Pendleton the Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Republican majority was reduced to 7,518 on a vote of 236,099 for Mr. Hayes and 228,581 for Mr. Pendleton.

In 1870 the Democrats carried the State—the first time in eight years—on minor State officers, the vote being—Democratic, 221,765; Republican, 205,047. The next year Mr. Noyes was the Republican nominee for Governor against General McCook. The vote stood: Noyes 238,273; McCook, 218,105. This was the year preceding the Presidential election, and Grant's majority over Greeley in 1871 was 37,531.

In the elections of the following year the Democrats carried the State for Governor, electing William Allen over Mr. Noyes by 817 majority, the vote being—Allen, 214,654; Noyes, 213,837 and also secured a majority in the Legislature, which re-elected Mr. Thurman to the Senate.

In the election of 1874 the Democrats were again successful, carrying the State for State officers by a majority of 17,202. The next election being in the year preceding the Presidential election, the Republicans put forth extra efforts and made it a Presidential contest. William Allen was the Democratic and R. B. Hayes the Republican candidate for Governor The vote was: Allen, 292,364; Hayes, 297,813, or 5,449 Republican majority.

The vote in 1876 stood Hayes (Rep.), 330,698; Tilden (Dem.), 323,182

The Democrats carried the State again on Governor in 1877, the vote being: Democratic, 271,625; Republican, 249,105. Since then the State has gone Republican at every election until last fall, by 3,154 majority in 1878, 17,129 in 1879, 34,227 for President in 1880, and 24,309 for Foster for Governor in 1880.

The election of 1882 was for Secretary of State and other State officers. The vote stood: Newman, Democrat, 316,874; Townsend, Republican, 297,759.

This being the year preceding the Presidential election, another sharp contest will take place on Governor and the Legislature.

Address before the Cumberland County Bible Society, at McPherson's Church, June 17th, 1883.

BY HON. R. P. BUXTON.

[Published by request of the Society.]

Mr. President and Members of the Cumberland County Bible Society—Ladies and Gentlemen:

A desire to oblige, more perhaps than an expectation of being able to respond appropriately, has caused me to accept the invitation to address you upon the present occasion. While I can scarcely hope to produce here anything calculated to instruct the members of this venerable society, I may perhaps have been able to gather from sources open to me a few statistics not familiar to the general audience—and to present a few observations not altogether irrelevant to the important object of this association, which was formed to aid in promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

These Scriptures, we all believe, were of Divine origin—but they were not, as we all know, promulgated or written at the same time. Some of them contain the utterances of God himself, on different occasions: as when, according to the Old Testament, He spake to our first parents in the Garden of Eden—and to Cain, at the murder of Abel—and to Noah, at the Deluge—and to Abram, at the offering up of Isaac—and to Moses, at the burning bush—and to Samuel, at Shiloh. Or when, according to the New Testament, He repeatedly spake to our Lord while on earth: as when, after our Savior's baptism in Jordan, there was heard a voice from Heaven, saying: "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased!"

Sometimes the ministration of Angels was the medium of communication of the Divine will to man.

There is one instance where the very scripture words were written by the finger of God Himself and handed in writing to his servant. This, of course, was the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments.

Most usually God conveyed his communications by inspiration. As St. Peter expresses it: "Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

These various utterances, messages and inspirations were collected, recorded and handed down, first under the Old Dispensation and then under the New until, finally, the inspired Volume was complete, constituting one harmonious whole, which no man may add to, and from which no man may take away, upon peril of having added unto him the plagues written therein, and having his part taken away out of the Book of Life. Surely such a dreadful denunciation, contained in the last chapter of the Bible, was calculated and intended to prevent mortal man from tampering with the Word of God.

The name "*Bible*," signifying book—the Bible, the Book of books—was first applied to the collection of the Old and New Testaments by St. Chrysostom, in the IVth century—and to this name the term *Holy* was prefixed by common usage and consent.

Of the primitive text of the older books there is but little positive information. The letter used was the old Hebrew character, probably of Phenician origin, and written on skins, or linen cloth, or papyrus, and preserved in rolls. To the Jews, as the chosen race, were first delivered, and were intrusted for preservation, the lively Oracles of God; and it may be confidently affirmed of that people, that of whatever other derelictions of duty they may have been guilty, they were certainly true to this trust, and guarded the sacred text with jealous care. Sections, verses, words, and even the letters were carefully counted and the number noted. This sedulous care, coupled with the fact that the Hebrew became a dead language, no longer subject to fluctuation, fixed the text and preserved it from change.

From the Hebrew, translations were made into other languages

One of the earliest and most noted was the Greek version, known as the *Septuagint*, from the number of translators—70—engaged upon it; which was completed at Alexandria, in Egypt, in the 3rd century before the Christian era, and was itself the parent of many translations into other languages.

The earliest Latin version was made by Jerome in the 4th century of the Christian era. His work was the foundation of the well known Latin Vulgate of 1592, still in use in the Roman Catholic Church.

The books of the New Testament were written principally in Greek, the language in most common use at the time, and were inscribed on papyrus and parchment, or vellum (a fine species of parchment), first in the form of rolls and afterwards in book form. Paper and the printing press came along many centuries afterwards. Parchment, however, as a writing material has never been excelled for durability—its texture, excluding moisture, enables it to resist the ravages of time for hundreds of years. By the way, a modern article, closely resembling parchment in appearance and properties, called paperine, has been manufactured from paper, and is largely used for maps, deeds and important documents.

Translations of the New Testament were made very early from the Greek into all languages spoken by Christians. Manuscript copies of the Holy Scriptures were carefully preserved in Abbeys and other religious houses, and it became the occupation of the Monks and other Ecclesiastics to transcribe them, which they often did with great elegance in illuminated manuscript upon the finest parchment. Thus the New Testament, as well as the Old, was carefully guarded, being locked up, as it were, in the classical languages, and thus preserved from alteration. This is clearly shown by the various standard editions, in different languages, which upon being compared together, bear conclusive witness to the genuineness of the text in every important particular.

The Germans are indebted to Martin Luther for their wonderfully accurate translation of the Bible, which has done so much to extend the circulation of the Bible and (as has been uniformly the result in every other instance) to improve the language into which it was rendered. He finished his translation, after 10 years labor, about the middle of the 16th century.

The earliest English translation is known as the Wycliffe Bible, completed in the 14th century. Our present English version was undertaken by direction of King James I. of England, who commissioned 54 Divines, ripe classical scholars, to enter upon the work of translation. The whole was completed and sent to press in 1611. This version has now been in use 272 years; its fidelity to the original, its pure and strong English, its simple yet dignified style, and its common acceptance by persons of all classes and all shades of religious belief, form a combination of advantages possessed by no other, and it commands the approval of the whole English speaking race.

A new revision of the New Testament, in English, commenced some 12 years ago and but recently completed, has already failed to stand the test of public criticism and meets with but little popular favor. It will take its place in the library of the scholar as a work of learning and research, valuable as a book of reference, but it will never supersede in common use the revision of King James, which we, and our fathers before us, have learned to love so well.

It is this long-known and highly-prized version of the Holy Scriptures, that the American Bible Society, of which your Association is an auxiliary, is now engaged in distributing.

The parent society was formed in New York in May 1816. Its constitution declares: "The sole object shall be to encourage a wider circulation of Holy Scriptures, without note or comment—the only copies in the English language to be circulated by the society shall be of the version now in common use."

It may be mentioned, in passing, as a matter of interest to a Cumberland county audience, that a well-known and highly respected son of Cumberland, the late Rev. James H. McNeill, was one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society in 1861.

A brief glance at some of the work of this well managed association may not be uninteresting. During the first year of its existence—1816—its receipts, in round numbers, were $37,000 derived from various sources, to-wit, individual donations from other societies, legacies, church collections, collections by colporteurs, remittances from its auxiliaries and sales of books. During the same year, after paying the expense of starting operations, it issued, in round numbers 6,000 Bibles and Testaments. Its agencies for distribution were colporteurs and auxiliary societies.

In its 64th year—1880, which is as recent as my source of information extends—its receipts in round numbers were $608,000. During the same year it distributed in round numbers 1,356,000 copies of the Bible and parts of the Bible.

Its total receipts in 64 years are, in round numbers, $19,290,000. During the same period it has issued 37,400,000 volumes of scripture in 85 different languages and dialects. This resembles the miracle of Pentecost renewed—whereby the nations of the earth received in their own tongue wherein they were born, the wonderful works of God.

The American Bible Society has also published for the use of the blind, a Bible in raised letters.

Before the discovery of the art of printing in the 13th century, a manuscript Bible in England would cost £30, equivalent to $150, per copy. When the American Bible Society was started in 1816 the cheapest Bible would cost $2 a volume. At the present time a Bible all complete may be bought of the Society, and may be had in Fayetteville for 25 cents, and a New Testament for five cents.

While there are other Bible Societies in the country, they are principally of a denominational character. The American Bible Society is the oldest and the largest, numbering its auxiliaries by thousands. Of these there are 92 reported in North Carolina. Rev. Dr. Calvin H. Wiley of Winston, has general supervision of the North Carolina auxiliaries. He reported in 1880 this year 22,009 volumes of Scriptures were sent to this State for distribution. The oldest auxiliary society in this State was organized in Camden county in June 1818, two years after the parent society. That of Cumberland county was organized in February 1842. Doubtless since then the original officers have all passed away. Those of us who can remember 25 years ago will readily recall to recollection the venerable George McNeill, grandfather of the present secretary, and first Depositary of the Cumberland County Bible Society. He discharged the duties of that position as he did those of every other with characteristic zeal and fidelity. No person entered his store at the foot of Haymount without becoming the owner of a Bible on same terms, if Mr. McNeill found out there was none at home. It is matter of regret that the loss of the records during the troublesome time through which we have passed, prevents further mention of those who participated in the organization and early management of your county society.

Now, my friends, I have given you a brief and imperfect sketch of the purpose and operations of the great and beneficent Association of which your Society is a part. While we are quietly engaged in the various avocations of life, the silent operations of the great American Bible Society are going on, collecting sustenance from every quarter—assimilating that nourishment with human thought, learning and piety—calling to its aid the agency of steam and the power of the printing press—like a throbbing heart in the body politic, it distributes the life giving current of the Word of God through a thousand arteries to the extremities of that body, strengthening and refreshing every part.

Can the human mind propose to itself a nobler object to accomplish than the promotion of the Bible cause—the cause, at once, of God and Man—magnifying the glory of God and increasing the happiness of Man? The spread of the Gospel, which signifies *God's word*, has dispelled pagan darkness, superstition and barbarity; and shed the light of Christianity with all its attendant blessings upon the human race. Civilization has followed; and in its train settled government, liberty, law, order, peaceful avocations, extended commerce, improved agriculture, the productive arts and the sweet charities of life. Take from the earth the temporal blessings bestowed by the Bible, and how bleak and wild and desolate would be its surface! Take from humanity the knowledge of God and hope of heaven contained in the sacred page, and how terrible, dark and desperate would become the lot of man!

Well might the Psalmist, in meditating upon the Word of God, burst forth in invocation to the Creator—"Thou art good—and doest good; teach me thy statutes. * * * The law of thy mouth is better unto me than thousands of gold and silver!" 119th Ps., 68th and 72d verses.

This is the era of books and schools, and learning made easy: but after all, the Bible is the great educator. It comprises the elements of all knowledge and learning and wisdom. It is the beginning of History, for it alone explains the origin of the human race: it is the end of knowledge, for it alone explains the final destiny of Man: it teaches him what to know, to believe and to do: it furnishes him with precepts for his guidance through life, and it instructs him how to make preparation for death.

The literature of the Bible surpasses all books in richness and variety. There we find graphic narrative, descriptive imagery, lofty eloquence, inexorable logic, impassioned poetry and didactic discourse. Truth, beauty and sublimity illuminate the sacred page—making it a fit vehicle of communication from God to man. Surely it is the gift of God, fraught with temporal and spiritual blessings—a gift to be desired to make one wise in this life and wise unto salvation in the life to come.

While returning thanks to Almighty God for his manifold blessings, let us not forget to thank Him for his written Word: and while we aid in imparting this blessing to others, let us not neglect to make full use of it for ourselves. Precepts may be found in both the Old and New Testaments enjoining, as a duty, their frequent use.

Let me assure the young that no habit that they can possibly form will be of more service to them through life, than the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures. The habit once formed will so cling that one cannot feel comfortable without the daily portion, which furnishes nourishment both to mind and soul. It is a wholesome practice to read the Bible through every year. There are 1,189 chapters in all—three chapters a day during the week and five chapters on Sunday will take you easily through. It was no slight commendation that St. Paul bestowed upon the youthful Timothy, when he reminded him, "that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus."

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending June 21:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	12,303	13,637
Total receipts to date,	5,826,689	4,570,117
Exports for the week,	34,888	43,72[illegible]
Total exports to date,	4,491,041	3,324,48[illegible]
Stock at all U. S. ports,	411,205	357,60[illegible]
Stock at all interior towns,	43,404	28,904
Stock at Liverpool,	982,000	900,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	111,000	72,000

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,493,525 bales of which 1,722,625 are American; against 2,158,450 and 1,187,750, respectively, last year.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 28, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. MOORE—Trustee's Sale
GEO. ED. RANCKE—Red Springs.
JOHN M. ROSE—Summer Excursions.
E. VAN WINKLE & Co—Cotton Gins, &c
GASTER & HARRINGTON—Livery and Sale.
WM. HUSKE—Report Fayetteville Nat. Bank.
THOS. H. SUTTON—Sale of Valuable Property.
PROF. WM. C. DOUB—Jonesboro High School.
G. P. McNEILL—Report People's National Bank.

ABOUT TOWN.

RESIGNED.—Col. Atkinson, assistant Superintendent of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., has resigned his position, and is succeeded by Major Venable.

THE LAWN PARTY.—We learn that the lawn party of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, of which notice was made in last issue, has been postponed until this evening, if weather permits.

WORK AT THE RIVER.—The work of extending the railroad track to the wharves of the Express Steamboat Company is being rapidly pushed to completion, and there will soon be every facility for receiving the river freight as it arrives.

PUSHING ON.—The work of laying down the cross-ties on the road-bed beyond the Gulf toward Greensboro is progressing as rapidly as the ties can be delivered, and the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Company seems to be moving with equal zeal and energy at both ends of the line.

COTTON BLOOMS.—Mr. Matthew Johnson has sent us a cotton bloom, grown on his place here—among the first reported of the season.

We have also received a bloom from Thomas Jones, colored, living on the east side of the Cape Fear, which was gathered one day last week.

INJURED BY A FALL.—A few days since Mr. I. B. Davis of this town, while at work on the roofing of a new dwelling in Clinton, fell some feet through the joisting, and sustained painful, though we are glad to say not serious, injuries. He was confined to his bed for some days, but is now able to be out.

A CURIOSITY IN EGGS.—Mr. S. G. Ayer of Gillespie Street, is possessor of a couple of eggs the sight of which would delight our friend of the Chatham *Record*. One shows on its surface a picture of the crater of Vesuvius; and the other is, for all the world, like an early rose potato. Nevertheless they are both genuine *fruit de poule*.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—We are glad to learn that Capt. W. J. Tolar and Mr. E. A. Poe have in contemplation the establishment of a brick-yard in the suburbs of the town. We have already one yard in successful operation; but Mr. Newton cannot begin to fill all the demands upon him for brick, and will hail with no mean spirit of envy active competitors in the business.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the meeting of the Trustees of the Graded School, held in the Town Hall on Friday afternoon, 22nd inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Jno. D. Williams, President.

J. C. Haigh, Treasurer.

Canvassers were appointed in the different wards to solicit subscriptions for the next school year, and we hope they will be liberally met by the citizens in this important matter.

BURIED WITH MASONIC HONORS.—Died on the 25th inst., in this place, Matthew J. Atkinson, aged 58 years. He came to this country from England in 1848, and during the war was employed at the Confederate arsenal of construction here. He was for many years master machinist in the railroad shops until failing health compelled him to resign his position.

Mr. Atkinson was a member of Phœnix Lodge No. 8, and his funeral services were conducted with Masonic honors. He was a good citizen, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

OBITUARY.—Died on the 24th inst., at his home in this county, Foster Mason, aged 69 years. A plain, unpretentious man, he was a type of the good citizen of North Carolina—true to his word, bold and honest in his convictions, and faithful to his friendships. After the hard struggle of a dozen years ago, in which the good people of this county succeeded in wresting their rights and their property from corrupt radical misrule, Foster Mason was made County Surveyor, which position he filled for many years acceptably—for he was a conscientious public servant and never failed in one jot or tittle of his duty.

Peace to the ashes of this man who, in his humble walk of life, tried to plumb the line of God's dictine command by a course as straight as that which marked the faithful compass in his hands.

A DELIGHTFUL CONDIMENT.—The reporter of the OBSERVER makes his grateful acknowledgments to Mrs. Geo. Brandt for some very fine cheese of her own making. It is exquisite in flavor and white as the driven snow. This fair and accomplished housewife does not lack the skilled hand and deft fingers of her ancestors, the bonny dames of Scotland, whose taste and excellence in purveying for the table made even gruff old Dr. Johnson extol a Scotch breakfast as heavenly. After a lunch of this cheese, we do not wonder that douce Jeanie Deans, one of the sweetest heroines in all the range of fiction, could think of no better way to attest her gratitude to the Duke of Argyle than by offering to send him one of her own Dunlop cheeses. "And if your Honour's Grace wad but accept a stane or twa, blithe and fain and proud it wad make us."

STRANGE CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A short time since a young lady of this vicinity paid a visit to a friend, and, on account of a heavy rain which came up late in the evening, was urged to spend the night. She was assigned to a room in which a death had occurred shortly before; and, being of a timid disposition, she was much exercised in mind over the circumstance, and her sleep was broken by frightful dreams and horrifying visions. Some cause or other induced the lady of the house to enter the girl's room, and she found that its occupant had departed. Search was made and she was traced to her own home, some distance off, where she was found in bed with her mother, who had not been awakened by her arrival. She had plainly taken a somnambulistic stroll between the two houses in her night garments.

THE CONVICTS.—Last Saturday night the train on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. brought down Mr. T. J. Jones with forty-five or fifty of the convicts, who were put into quarters in the stockade which had been prepared for them. These gentlemen of the striped uniform express themselves as highly pleased with the enthusiastic reception accorded them here. All day Sunday they held quite a levee, and we don't suppose that Mr. Jones would turn on his heel to "swap" places with Barnum.

On account of the exorbitant price charged for their transportation by the Richmond & Danville R. R., these convicts were marched across the country to the Gulf, but, notwithstanding this tough journey, they seem to be in good spirits and condition.

STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.—We acknowlege the courtesy of an invitation to attend the closing exercises of the State Colored Normal School, which took place last Thursday at the Howard School House on Gillespie street. There was a large attendance in the afternoon, and the exercises are represented as creditable alike to the teachers and the taught.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Jesse Autery.

B—George Breece; P. H. Biggs; Isham Brown; Nancy Bryant, care of A. McArthur.

D—Miss Marstilla Davis; Neill Davis.

G—Fitshue Goldsboro; Jas. H. Godwin.

H—Sally Hall.

J—Geo. W. Jenkins.

L—Marcus Lisper.

M—C. A. Martin; Henry Mitchell; Mrs. Bettie McDonald; Miss Mag McBryde; T. H. Murphy, care A. McArthur.

R—B. H. Royal; Valentine Robeson.

S—Miss M. I. Simes; Mary Smith.

T—Isabella Terry.

The county superintendents of public instruction meet at Chapel Hill the first Wednesday in July.

MARRIED.

PEARCE—MORRISON.—In the Church of the Covenant, at Manchester, on the 20th inst., by Rev. David Fairley, Mr. E. F. PEARCE to Miss MAGGIE MORRISON, daughter of John Morrison, Esq.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—On the 19th inst., at his residence in Harnett County, Mr. ISAAC S. WILLIAMS, in the 65th year of his age.

He was highly esteemed as a good citizen, and was for years a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

McDONALD—Near Rockfish, in this county on the 24th inst., Mrs. BELLA McDONALD, aged 27 years, wife of Gus. McDonald, and daughter of Mrs. Eliza Clark.

Preamble and Resolutions.

WHEREAS, Since our last meeting our esteemed associate and beloved brother HENRY LILLY has been removed by death from us; and

WHEREAS, He was one of the noblest, purest and truest of men, and among the first who came to the relief of this Institution when it was in imminent financial peril; therefore

Resolved, That we greatly feel the loss we as a company have sustained in consequence of his death; and while we acquiesce in this dispensation of Divine Providence which removed him, we nevertheless deeply deplore the fact that we are deprived of his presence and help in building up the fortunes of Greensboro Female College.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, and a copy sent by the secretary to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and Raleigh *Christian Advocate* for publication.

J. A. ODELL, Sec'y
Greensboro Female College Association.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

The Summer Heat High.

The summer is now upon us with its fierce heat, and she can easily envy the happy lot of the winner of the capital prize of $75,000 in the (578th) Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which will take place at New Orleans, La., on the 10th day of July. Any one can obtain all further information on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

A SALLOW COMPLEXION IS INDICATIVE of worms. A few doses of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and give a bright and healthy complexion.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S
REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	11@12	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12½@13
BEEF—		Western,	12@13
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21½
Oats,	55@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	31½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1.05@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 26—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.20 for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.45 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The People's National Bank,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, June 22d, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$237,336 28
Overdrafts	5,601 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	9,783 87
Due from other National Banks,	5,604 56
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,850 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,976 04
Checks and other cash items	4,709 48
Bills of others Banks	2,712 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	500 10
Specie,	5,988 00
Legal tender notes	7,860 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,400 00
Total	$317,457 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	33,000 00
Undivided profits	15,193 45
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	723 00
Individual deposits subject to check	39,843 73
Time certificates of deposit	41,326 49
Due to other National Banks	1,702 05
Due to State Banks and bankers	868 60
Notes and bills re-discounted,	31,000 00
Total	$317,457 33

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, }

I, G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1883.

JNO. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
J. B. STARR,
F. W. THORNTON, } Directors.

June 28, 1883. 1t

TRUSTEE'S SALE
AT AUCTION.

IF not previously disposed of by private sale, I will on Saturday, the 7th of July prox., proceed to close out at public auction the entire stock of Goods, etc., assigned to me by W. C. Holland & Co., by Deed of Trust, dated March 7th, 1883.

The stock consists of a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware, Tin Ware and General Merchandise; also, all Store Fixtures, Safe, Desk, Scales, Notes and Accounts; a Pony Delivery Wagon and Harness.

This is a splendid opportunity for any one wishing to engage in business as the stock embraces a general assortment of every thing necessary for a start, with a trade already established, and the store secured until Jan'y 1st, 1884, at moderate rent—situated on Hay street, the principal thoroughfare, only a few doors above the market.

Parties wishing to examine stock or obtain terms would do well to call on W. C. Holland.

A. MOORE, Trustee.
C. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
Fayetteville, June 28, 1883 21-2t

Sale of Valuable Property.

AS Commissioner appointed by the Court, and in pursuance of a certain decree made in the case of H. B. Butler, wife and others, *ex parte*, the undersigned will on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1883, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, that valuable lot of land, with brick store house thereon, No. 47, on the north side of Person street, in said Town, now occupied by R. H. Tomlinson & Co., and one door east of, and adjoining, the store occupied by Geo. A. Thomson. This property is to be sold for the purpose of a division among the heirs-at-law of the late Murdoch McKinnon, dec'd, under a decree of Court, and the title is unquestioned, the estate of M. McKinnon, dec'd, being entirely unincumbered. A rare opportunity for investment is offered. This property is fully insured—having a paid up policy until the 1st of February, 1884. Possession given the first day of November next. *Terms cash.*

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
Commissioner.
June 21, 1883 21-4t

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 25, 1883.

Summer Excursions.

TICKETS will be on sale at the Ticket Office of this Company in Fayetteville, until October 10th. *Good to return* until October 31st, either by Raleigh or Hamlet as may be preferred, as follows, viz:

To Hickory and return,	$13 50
" Morganton "	14 60
" Glen Alpine "	14 90
" Marion "	15 65
" Old Fort "	16 25
" Henry's "	16 40
" Black Mountain and return,	17 00
" Asheville "	17 80
" Warm Springs "	19 65
" Old Point "	13 90
" Morehead City "	11 25

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y, &c.,
21-4t] C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co.

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

Jonesboro High School,
JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this school will begin July 30th, 1883.

For circulars or information apply to
PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB,
Principal.
June 28, 1883. 21-2mpd

Now for the Red Springs and Get Well.

A WATERING PLACE in the heart of Robeson County, with the acknowledgement of the best mineral water in the State of North Carolina. Nearest points from Alma and Shoe Heel. Board very reasonable. Special contracts with families. I am now ready to accommodate a host of guests, and will endeavor to give satisfaction with the best the market affords.

GEO. ED. RANCKE, Proprietor.
June 28, 1883 1t

PRUNES,

DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS,
RAISINS, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, June 22d, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$255,418 43
Overdrafts,	474 97
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	67,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	1,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	22,491 71
Due from other National Banks,	379 91
Due from State Banks and bankers,	16,281 85
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,515 12
Premiums paid,	1,350 00
Checks and other cash items,	2,036 99
Bills of other Banks,	285 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	707 26
Specie,	7,779 50
Legal tender notes,	20,629 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)	2,515 00
Total,	$411,176 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	27,150 00
Undivided profits	14,764 27
National Bank notes outstanding	58,300 00
Individual deposits subject to check	97,572 39
Time certificates of deposit	13,029 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	156 00
Due to other National Banks	204 86
Total	$411,176 52

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } SS.
County of Cumberland.

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1883.

W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR., } Directors.

June 28, 1883. 1t

Graded School---Notice.

THE election of Superintendent and Teachers of Fayetteville Graded School for year 1883-4, will take place on Friday, June 29.

Candidates can send in their applications, addressed to the undersigned.

A. H. SLOCOMB, Pres't.
CHAS. HAIGH, Ch'n Ex. Com.
June 21, 1883. 20-2t

PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, COLORS of all KINDS, PAINT BRUSHES. PETROLEUM, by the barrel and at retail.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of the above articles, which I will sell at LOW PRICES. Buyers will do well to get my quotations before buying elsewhere.

H. R. HORNE.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf

Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!

Monogram Corsets, perfect beauties, at
GEO. BRANDT'S.

Double Improved Reliable Busk Corsets—everybody wants them, at GEO. BRANDT'S.

Victory Corsets; The Pride of the Union; at GEO. BRANDT'S.

New Boulevard Corsets, very desirable at GEO. BRANDT'S.

Dr. Warner's Flexible Hip, Gore and Coraline Corsets, conducive to health and longevity, at GEO. BRANDT'S.

And our celebrated 25 cts. Corset, all for sale at GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
June 21, 1883 20tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of the late Albert P. Hurt, all persons having claims against said decedent are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before June 14, 1884.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Executor of A. P. Hurt.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 13, 1883. 19-6t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

JUST RECEIVED.

ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

Rose & Leak

HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:

BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY.
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;

And many other articles.

Call in and examine.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
June 14, 1883. 19tf

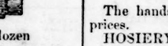
NEW GOODS
AT
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Ask for



We offer to merchants by the dozen
Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
as low as ANY MARKET.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.
April 26. 1883. 12tf

A LIVE BUSINESS.

L. L. WORRELL desires the public to know that his

WOOL FACTORY

is still in operation, fitted with all the most approved appliances and machinery. He guarantees good work and uses only the very *best oil*.

☞ Packages of Wool left with his efficient and enterprising agent, N. H. Cohen, south side Hay street, will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded to the factory with dispatch.

L. L. WORRELL.
June 14, 1883. 19-4t

Save Time! Save Money!
BY BUYING THE
Clarke Seed Cotton Cleaner!

A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

S. SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF NEWTON & POE HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to Z. B. Newton, and all persons owing said firm will make payment to him.

Z. B. NEWTON.
E. A. POE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t

HAVING BOUGHT the entire interest of E. A. Poe in the Firm of Newton & Poe, I will continue to make bricks at the Barge Yard. I am now running the "Allen Press Brick Machine," and hope to be able to fill all orders for bricks.

Orders for brick will receive careful and prompt attention.

Z. B. NEWTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t

HAVING

THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of

Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,

I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.

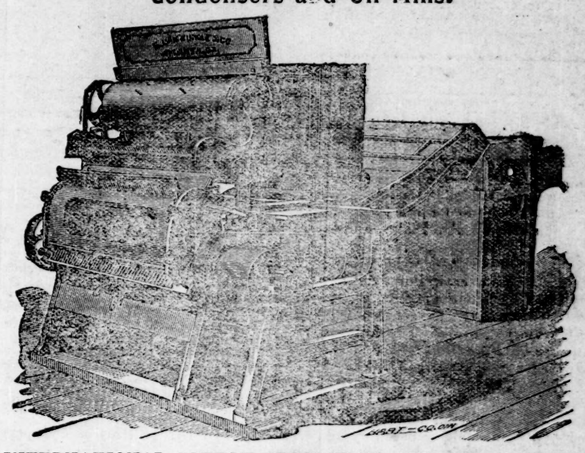
Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 24.1883. 16tf

Horse and Mule Collars,

Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.;
Iron of all kinds, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.,
Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.

Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.
H. I. Kimball, *Director General*.

Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.

For sale by
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21-3m

CLOSING OUT SALE!

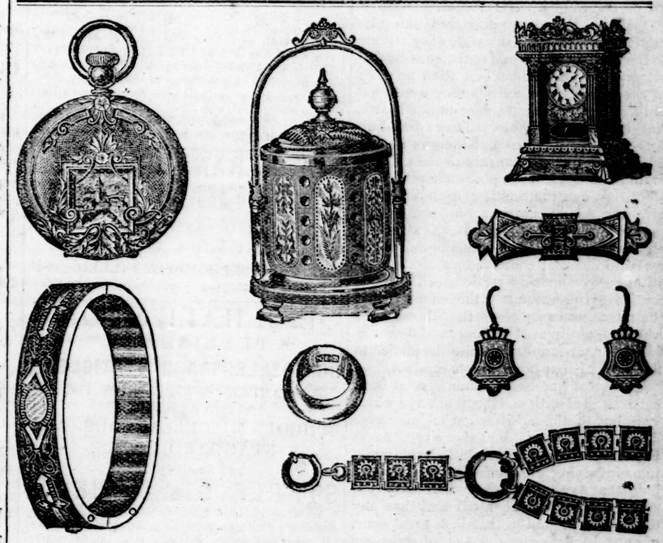
FINE HATS AND BONNETS
AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

The handsomest line of Ladies' NECKWEAR in the city, and the greatest variety at the lowest prices.

HOSIERY, VEILS, CORSETS, GLOVES, &c.

Call and get Bargains for *CASH! CASH!*

Mrs. DYE.
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf



J. M. BEASLEY
HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

T. B. O. P. A. M. I.
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

VIOLINS $1.50 to $20.

FLUTES, FIFES AND FLAGEOLETS.

GUITARS $5 to $25.

SHEET MUSIC; MUSIC BOOKS

BEST ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN STRINGS.

5-CENT MUSIC.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

Save money by visiting or writing to
McNEILL & CO.,
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 14, 1883. 19tf

PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Albemarle & Raleigh road is to be extended east to Jamesville, nine miles from its present terminus by rail and about twenty by the river.

The hotel to be erected at Round Knob, 4 miles above Old Fort, says the Marion *Lamp Post*, is under contract to J. E. Fry who says he will have it up by Fall. Round Knob is a beautiful location and will undoubtedly prove an attractive Summer resort. We learn that $150,000 have been subscribed to build a narrow guage railroad from Round Knob to the summit of Mitchell's Peak. The distance is 17 miles. No road would be more picturesque, and when complete the travel will be immense.

Warrenton has voted to tax the property of that town $10,000 to build a railroad from that place to Warren Plains, a distance of three miles.

The North Carolina Mining and developing Company, with a capital of $2,000,000, says the Charlotte *Journal-Observer*, has been formed, and the papers recorded with the Secretary of State. The following gentlemen are the officers: David E. Aiken, president; Theodore Conkling, vice president; D. L. Wing, treasurer, and Charles Lockwood, secretary. We learn that this company, in their properties, embrace twenty-two gold mines, varying in their assays from $25 to $500 per ton. Heretofore the trouble has been to get the proper machinery to gather the gold in sufficient quantities to make them pay, as they could only save from 10 to 25 per cent. This company has a new process whereby they have proved the fact that it will save 95 per cent. of the gold. The machinery is the invention of Mr. H. B. Meech, and his invention will revolutionize mining interests. This company will erect a plant of Meech machinery on one of their old mines that will be in full working order in July, with which they will work twenty tons a day, which alone, as we are informed from reliable authority, will pay a profit of $400 per day; averaging the gold at only $25 per ton, while it is believed $50 and over will be realized. This product will pay a large dividend on the entire capital of $2,000,000, which will at once put the stock at a handsome premium.

SENATOR HAMPTON AT CAMDEN, S. C.—The Confederate soldiers monument was unveiled at Camden on Wednesday of last week. The crowd attending the ceremony was estimated at 8,000. Senators Hampton and Butler, Gov. Thompson and other distinguished men were present.

Senator Hampton delivered the memorial oration. He paid a glowing tribute to the faith, devotion and patience of Southern women and said when the true story of the war shall be written they would not only occupy the first place in our hearts, but the first in honor. They would always repel with scorn and indignation the imputation that monuments to the Confederate dead marked the place where traitors slept. We of the South were neither traitors nor rebels, nor was our war in any proper sense a rebellion. It was strictly a civil war, growing out of conflicting interests and different constructions of the constitution by opposing sections of the country. He congratulated the country that the future was auspicious, that the scars of war were obliterated by time, and demanded that "our former enemies do justice to the motives that inspired our conduct."

The great questions which were at issue between the North and the South and which were left to the arbitrament of war were decided against us, but the sword never has decided and never will decide questions involving great principles. The final judgment as to the motives and actions of man rests with a higher tribunal than any on this earth, and to that last great court of appeal must every question of right and wrong be submitted. But we have the divine command to yield obedience to constituted authority, and it is the duty of every good citizen who receives the protection of the government to obey its laws. There is no inconsistency in our giving to the constitution and laws under which we live an earnest, conscientious support, while we hold in tender reverence the memory of the men who died for the cause we held to be just and right.

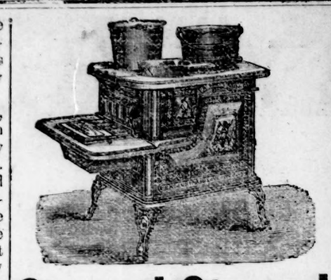
Senator Voorhees, says the Wilmington *Star*, professes to believe that Indiana will not go Democratic on "a tariff for revenue only." It did in 1876, and why not now? Did Voorhees oppose the tariff plank in the Democratic platform of 1876? Not a bit of it, and yet it was for "a tariff for revenue only," and Tilden and Hendricks stood squarely upon it. He thinks the South will favor protection. He is reported in the Philadelphia *Times* as saying:

"The tariff plank in the State platform of last year declared for a revenue tariff with incidental protection, designed to foster our industries. I wrote it, and Mr. McDonald stumped the State with me in its favor. The tariff planks in the Pennsylvania and North Carolina platforms were drawn in the same spirit, almost in the same words, and the people approved them, as they did here. The national platform must make similar declaration to carry the country. If it should, I can go through this State with it and get a Democratic majority of 12,000 votes."

DEATH OF BISHOP COLENSO.—John William Colenso, Bishop of Natal, South Africa, died last Wednesday. Bishop Colenso was distinguished no less for his learning than for the courage and boldness with which he maintained his convictions. A fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a mathematician of no mean order, he carried his analytical habits of thought with him into the field of theology, and in his "Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined," published in 1862, he aroused a storm of denunciation by the freedom with which he criticised many of the statements in these books. He was a native of Cornwall, born in 1814.

A tariff protection plank in the Republican platform next year will in all probability give Kansas and Minnesota to the Democrats.—*Washington Post, Dem.*

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* reports Senator Voorhees as saying that if the next Democratic National Convention shall declare for a protective tariff he can carry Indiana for the Democrats by 10,000 majority. Why not carry it for the Republicans? It will be just as easy.—*Baltimore Day, Dem.*



Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage executed by T. A. Hodges and wife to E. F. Moore, which is recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Harnett County, in Book O, page 133; the following Land will be offered for sale at public auction, viz:

A tract of about three hundred and twenty-four acres lying on Black Mingo in said county, and being the same land whereon said Hodges and wife now reside.

Place of Sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of Sale: July 7th, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

For further information apply to

E. F. MOORE, Mortgagee,
or C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5, 1883. 18 4t

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Undertakers in all its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

Over 35,000

STONEWALL PLOWS sold. Not all by A. S. HUSKE & CO., but their proportionate share. If you need one or a Scraper, we have just received a small lot and still two lots more to arrive.

STEEL PLOWS,

Such as Dixon and Magnolia Sweeps, Bull Tongues, Half-Turn Shovels, Scooters, &c., at

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

May 24, 1883 16tf

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

FANCY CANDY,

CAKES AND CRACKERS,

&c. &c. &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

If You Don't

always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against desease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a salutary change in the entire system.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

☞CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly,

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **July 10, 1883 - 138th Monthly Drawing.**

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of		$750 6,750
9	do	do	500 4,500
9	do	do	250 2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1t

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

If You Want

BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES

or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,

Hay Street.

May 3, 1883. 13tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,

OFFICE—92 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

IS

WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!

Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers, Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;

BUT

GEO. A. THOMSON,

with daintly delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl, can sooth the savage howl.

KNOW ONE AND ALL

that any thing to be had in a

FIRST-CLASS Family Supply and Provision Store,

IS KEPT AT

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies,

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

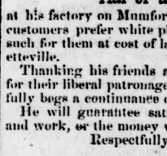
PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1t

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

STONEWALL PLOWS.

BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ROYSTER'S CANDY.

FRESH AND SWEET,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.

April 9, 1883. 9-6m

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED

"Faultless" Corset

is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.

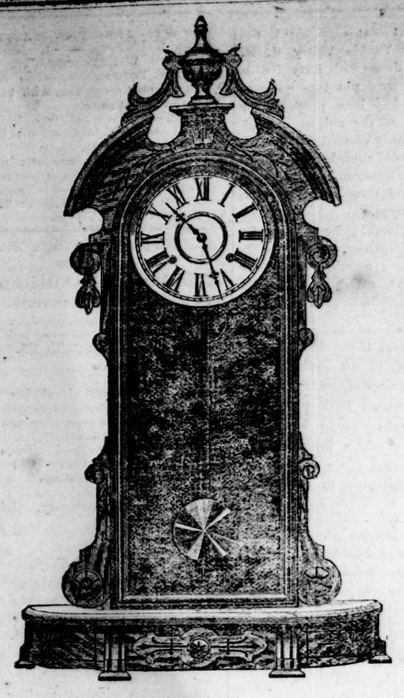
April 12, 1883 10tf

H. H. H. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

Have the nicest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.



Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warranted at PRIOR'S.

WATCHES AT PRIOR'S.

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get

WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.

COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR

Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THE

WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS**, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orginettes $9 to $15; Orginette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882] 137tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf